MARCH 10, 1775. THE NUMBER 6.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

LONDON, *December* 20.

The following is a genuine copy of a letter received from Joshua Dudley, *who pretended to make a discovery of the persons concerned in setting fire to the dockyards at Portsmouth in July* 1771, *and who was transported in the year* 1772.

WINCHESTER, *in the county of* FREDERICK, *and colony of* VIRGINIA, *August* 4, 1774.

Dear Sir,

HEREWITH I send you a small account of the good and bad fortune which has fallen to my lot since my arrival. On the 25th day of December, 1772, we cast anchor at Hampton road, and from thence proceeded up to Leeds town. On my arrival I was engaged to Sampson and George Matthews, merchants in Staunton, Augusta county, where I lived as book-keeper for about six months; and from thence I came down to this county, where I engaged to educate some young Gentlemen and Ladies, which I took great delight in. I lodged at a Gentlewoman's house who was a widow, and had one only daughter, about 18 years of age. I lived in a most delightful manner, being wholly taken up with the recreations and instructions of my pupils. I enjoyed this felicity for about four months, when the old Gentlewoman was taken sick. I sent for physicians, who declared her in a dangerous state. She sent for me to her room, where she was accompanied only by her daughter. Ordering the door to be shut, she said, Mr. Dudley, I am about to leave you and all the world; and it is to you I leave the dearest part of it, I mean my daughter. Pray protect her virtue, and guard her against any action which may in the least seem to deviate from innocence. I leave her in making a choice in marriage, but you have my wishes. She desired I would send for a lawyer to draw her will, which I did; and in two days after the will was perfected the most worthy woman departed this life, in the arms of her daughter and me.

When she was buried, we had the will opened, which disposed of her whole fortune to her daughter, except 1000l. which she bequeathed to me, and left me her daughter's guardian. I now became master of the whole; the plantation contained 3000 acres of land, 320 negroes, besides a large stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

I now employed myself in riding among the negro quarters, and examining the overseers books and accounts, and in which rides my dear Isabella (for that was her name) accompanied me. We lived in the most perfect state of happiness and felicity for the space of six months; but oh! how uncertain are the pleasures of this transitory life! my dear Isabella began to decline in health, and lose that virgin bloom which used to spread the most beautiful face I ever beheld. Indeed she was endowed with all the perfections of the fair sex, and had scarce any of their failings; but my dear companion, or sister (for by that name we used to salute each other) grew worse, and the doctors had but little hopes of her recovery. She desired I would send for the same lawyer that had made her mother's will, which I did. As soon as the servant went for him, she and I being alone, she told me, that had God prolonged her life we should have been happy in each other's company; but as it was the will of Providence that she should follow her dear mother, she was content, and as she could not give me the pleasure of her company, begged I would accept of her estate. I could not refrain from shedding abundance of tears, and we wept a considerable time; for I loved her as a sister, with the most sincere love, nor did it ever grow into any other. I have reason to believe her's was so too; we loved in innocence, and so we lived, for I had not my heart to give; it is already disposed of, to a fair object in England. The lawyer came, and the whole estate, and all things thereon, were bequeathed and made over to *a young Lady in England*, in trust for me. In three weeks after, she expired.

Now, Sir, I live retired, shunning all company. I had my Isabella interred in a tomb, the side of which enters the room where I sleep. I have her picture just above the tomb; and I am now in the possession of the whole estate, but I want the company of my Isabella.

Now Sir, I have given you a sketch of my fortune, I shall speak a few words of our country affairs. We are involved in a very hot Indian war; they have committed many dreadful murders in the back settlements. Our Governour was here the other day, and is going out against the enemy with an army which is now raising here. He intends to march to their towns, and destroy all he can. We are in great confusion here; the Indians on one side, and blocked up by the English ships on the other. Lord North's effigy has been hanged, and burned, in every town in the colony. The merchants here will neither import any goods from England, nor send any there. The people are come to a resolution of putting every Scotch merchant on board of vessels, with all their goods, and send them off to England; but are determined to burn all their account books. They have set gunpowder mills to work; they have discovered saltpetre in the back counties, and are providing every thing necessary for a war. There was never known a finer harvest than this season, contrary to the expectation of most people; for in the beginning of June we had a very hard frost, which we thought had destroyed all the grain, but it only destroyed the fruit. Your *very disconsolate*, but *sincere*,

J. DUDLEY.

*** *This very same Joshua Dudley (if the printer be rightly informed) is still with Mr. Sampson and George Matthews, in the capacity of a servant*; ergo, *the whole account of his good and bad fortune is a most notorious falsity, calculated, probably, for the amusement of his* sweetheart *in England.*

SHIP NEWS extraordinary.

THE good ship St. Stephen, Capt. North commander, is safe in port; the crew all well, except about sixty doubtfuls, who, on account of their being picked up in places where the pestilential disease, by some physicians called *influenza*, so fatal in its effects as almost instantaneously to corrupt the whole body, were obliged to perform fourteen days quarantine, which are now expired, but still many are to undergo an inquiry, and submit to a regimen prescribed by Dr. Granville. This vessel has long been employed in the Guinea trade, in a new way; which, though not invented by Capt. North, is practised by him with greater advantage to himself, and the majority of his crew, than by their former commanders. He trades in gold dust, but he chooses to confine his traffick to a particular number, while other merchants think it most for their interest to deal with mankind at large. He deals largely in slaves too, but they are not negroes, nor does he purchase them of the conquerors, as is usual in Negroland; but his white slaves offer themselves to sale, and often leave it to the Captain to fix his price. These white slaves are more absolutely and more abjectly so than the blacks, for when you have bought the master his whole family consider themselves as yours; nor is the property confined to the body with Capt. North, for all his slaves are bound to him, *body and soul*. The simple negro comforts himself that the term of his bondage lasts only for life, and flatters himself when he dies he shall return to his dear native country. Capt. North's slaves care not a jot for their native country, and are indifferent as to where they shall go when they *die*. Though the Captain has a number of *free sailors* on board, he leaves the conduct of the vessel to his slaves, not on account of their superiour skill, but merely on account of their numbers; for the minority are not sufficient of themselves to work the vessel, and they are too proud to unite with the slaves; they are rather the ballast than the sails of the ship, and, like the ballast, which always acts in opposition to the sails, keep the vessel from oversetting. It is said the Captain shortly intends an *expedition to America*, but it is thought the Captain and his slaves will be in some danger; for there are certain rocks and shoals on the coasts of *Boston* and *New York*, which neither he nor they have skill enough to avoid.

WORCESTER, *Dec.* 15. On Saturday last the following melancholy accident happened at Great Whitley, in this county. Two servants belonging to Thomas Foley, Esq; being out with their guns, one of them shot a duck, which falling on a large deep pool, that was froze over, he very imprudently (though his companion endeavoured to dissuade him) ventured upon the pool, took up the duck, and put it into his pocket; but in his return the ice gave way, and let him in up to his chin. In this distressful situation, he had no other support than resting his hands upon the edges of the breach, calling our for help, and so continued upwards of an hour, when, through the excessive cold, and vast fatigue, he at last sunk, and was drowned in the presence of a great number of people, who had used every possible means to save him.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 28. The weather was hardly ever known to be more severe so early in the season as it has been this last week, by the great falls of snow, which we hear, in some parts of the south, lies

near five feet deep; and being ſucceeded on Sunday night by very high winds, and heavy rains, the roads have been thereby rendered almoſt impaſſable. The ſevere froſt, which has now ſet in, will make them ſtill more dangerous.

BOSTON, *February* 20.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CAMBRIDGE, *February* 9, 1775.

To the Inhabitants *of* Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Friends and fellow ſufferers,

WHEN a people entitled to that freedom which our anceſtors have nobly preſerved, as the richeſt inheritance of their children, are invaded by the hand of oppreſſion, and trampled on by the mercileſs feet of tyranny, reſiſtance is ſo far from being criminal that it becomes the Chriſtian and ſocial duty of each individual.

While you ſee the lives of your fellow men, in other nations, ſported with and deſtroyed, and their eſtates confiſcated by the Prince, only to gratify the caprice, ambition, or avarice of a tyrant, you ought to entertain and cultivate in your minds the higheſt gratitude to the Supreme Being, for having placed you under ſuch a form of government, as, when duly adminiſtered, gives the meaneſt peaſant the ſame ſecurity in his life and property as his ſovereign has in his crown.

This conſtitution of government ſecures to each one ſubject thereto ſuch an entire property in his inheritance, and the fruit of his induſtry, that they cannot be taken from him without his perſonal or repreſentative conſent; and as the evidence of entire property ariſes from the uncontroulable power of diſpoſing, when your eſtates ſhall be brought into ſuch a ſituation, or under ſuch a form of government, as that they can be diſpoſed of, or granted by perſons who are by no means accountable to you therefore, you ceaſe to have any thing more than a licenſed and precarious property in them.

Notwithſtanding theſe principles have been warmly contended for, and nobly defended, at the expenſe of much blood and treaſure, by your Britiſh anceſtors, who have ever been ſeriouſly alarmed at the leaſt infringement on this branch of their happy privileges, the Houſe of Commons there, over whom you have not the leaſt controul, and in whoſe election you have no voice, have claimed and exerciſed the powers of granting your money without your conſent; and what renders the ſame more aggravated, is, that the money extorted from you is applied to the vile purpoſe of maintaining a ſet of men who, through depravity of mind, and cruelty of diſpoſition, have been, and ſtill are, endeavouring to enforce certain acts of Parliament, made with expreſs purpoſe to take from you your charter rights, and reduce you to a ſtate of miſery equal to that ever attendant on thoſe whoſe Prince has the ſole diſpoſal of their lives and properties.

Fleets, troops, and every implement of war, are ſent into the province, with apparent deſign to wreſt from you that freedom which it is your duty, even at the riſk of your lives, to hand inviolate to poſterity.

Thoſe ſtrides of tyranny have fixed the united attention of all America, and, being greatly and juſtly alarmed, the wiſdom of the whole continent has been collected in that Congreſs whoſe ſalutary reſolutions have pointed you to effectual means of redreſs, and the execution of the plan projected by that honourable aſſembly has been warmly recommended to you by your former Provincial Congreſs.

The tranſactions of your former Congreſs, with regard to placing the militia on ſuch a footing as may ſerve to defend you from each act of hoſtility that may be offered, have been carefully tranſmitted to you; and we rejoice to hear that you have cheerfully paid the ſtricteſt attention to them, and ardently wiſh that the ſame martial ſpirit which ſo remarkably prevails among you may be encouraged and increaſed.

Though we deprecate a rupture with the mother ſtate, yet we muſt ſtill urge you to every preparation for your neceſſary defence; for unleſs you exhibit to your enemies ſuch a firmneſs as ſhall convince them that you are worthy of that freedom your anceſtors fled here to enjoy, you have nothing to expect but the vileſt and moſt abject ſlavery.

The foregoing pages contain the reſolutions* of your former Congreſs, reſpecting the improvement of your publick monies at this critical juncture of your publick affairs. Such is the alarming ſtate of the province, that the neceſſity of punctually complying with theſe reſolves can by no means need any farther argument to ſtimulate thereto than what naturally ariſes from facts under your conſtant obſervations; but as neceſſary preparations for your defence require immediate ſupplies of money, duty and faithfulneſs to you compel us to take leave to hint, that ſhould you be ſo unhappy as to be driven to unſheath the ſword, in defence of your lives and properties, the having proper magazines duly prepared may give that ſucceſs which cannot be expected without them.

Subjects generally pay obedience to the laws of the land, to avoid the penalty that accrues on breach of them; and on the ſame principles we are aſſured, that, as you hitherto have, you will continue ſtill ſtrictly to adhere to the reſolutions of your ſeveral Congreſſes, for we can conceive of no greater puniſhment for the breach of human laws than the miſery that muſt inevitably follow your diſregarding the plans that have, by your authority, with that of the whole continent, been projected.

Your conduct hitherto, under the ſevereſt trials, has been worthy of you, as men and Chriſtians; and notwithſtanding the pains that have been taken by your enemies to inculcate the doctrines of non-reſiſtance and paſſive obedience, and by every art to delude and terrify you, the whole continent of America has this day cauſe to rejoice in your firmneſs. We truſt you will continue ſtedfaſt, and, having regard to the dignity of your characters as freemen, and thoſe generous ſentiments reſulting from your natural and political connexions, you never will ſubmit your necks to the galling yoke of deſpotiſm prepared for you, but, with a proper ſenſe of your dependence on God, nobly defend thoſe rights which Heaven gave, and no man ought to take from you.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

* *Theſe reſolves (which are now publiſhed in a pamphlet) relate chiefly to a recommendation to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province to cauſe their reſpective proportions of the province tax to be paid into the hands of Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, who had given bond and ſufficient ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the Congreſs.*

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.
CAMBRIDGE, *February* 16, 1775.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed Almighty God, the juſt and good governour of the world, to permit ſo great a calamity to befal us as the preſent controverſy between Great Britain and theſe colonies, and which threaten us with the evils of war; and whereas it has been the annual and laudable cuſtom of this colony, at the opening of the ſpring, to obſerve a day of *faſting* and *prayer*, to humble themſelves before God for their ſins, and to implore his forgiveneſs and bleſſing:

It is therefore reſolved, as the ſenſe of this Congreſs, that it is highly and peculiarly proper, and a duty incumbent upon this people, more eſpecially at a time of ſuch general diſtreſs, that a day of publick *faſting* and *prayer* ſhould be obſerved and kept throughout this colony, not only on account of the preſent calamity, but alſo in conformity to the laudable cuſtom of our anceſtors; and it is accordingly recommended to the ſeveral religious aſſemblies in the ſame, that *Thurſday* the 16th day of *March* next be obſerved as a day of *faſting* and *prayer*, to humble ourſelves before God, on account of our ſins, to implore his forgiveneſs, to beg his bleſſing upon the labours of the field, upon our merchandiſe, fiſhery, and manufactures, and upon the various means uſed to recover and preſerve our juſt rights and liberties; and alſo that his bleſſing may reſt upon all the Britiſh empire, upon George III. our rightful King, and upon all the Royal Family, that they may be great and laſting bleſſings to the world; to implore the outpourings of his ſpirit, to enable us to bear and ſuffer whatever his holy and righteous providence may ſee fit to lay upon us, and alſo humbly to ſupplicate his direction and aſſiſtance to diſcover and reform whatever is amiſs, that ſo he may be pleaſed to remove theſe heavy afflictions, theſe tokens of his diſpleaſure, and may cauſe harmony and union to be reſtored between Great Britain and theſe colonies, and that we may again rejoice in the free and undiſturbed exerciſe of all thoſe rights and privileges for the enjoyment of which our pious and virtuous anceſtors braved every danger, and tranſmitted the fair poſſeſſion down to their children, to be by them handed down entire to the lateſt poſterity.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK Preſident.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CAMBRIDGE, *February* 15, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, from the preſent diſpoſition of the Britiſh Miniſtry and Parliament, that there is real cauſe to fear that the reaſonable and juſt applications of this continent to Great Britain, for "peace, liberty, and ſafety," will not meet with a favourable reception; but, on the contrary, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in this colony, the tenour of intelligence from Great Britain, and general appearances, we have reaſon to apprehend that the ſudden deſtruction of this colony in particular is intended, for refuſing, with the other American colonies, tamely to ſubmit to the moſt ignominious ſlavery:

Therefore reſolved, that the great law of ſelf-preſervation calls upon the inhabitants of this colony immediately to prepare againſt every attempt that may be made to attack them by *ſurpriſe;* and it is, upon ſerious deliberation, moſt earneſtly recommended to the militia in general, as well as the detached part of it in minute men, that they ſpare neither time, pains, nor expenſe, at ſo critical a juncture, in perfecting themſelves forthwith in military diſcipline, and that ſkilful inſtructors be provided for thoſe companies which are not already provided therewith.

And it is recommended to the towns and diſtricts in this colony, that they encourage ſuch perſons as are ſkilled in the manufactury of fire arms and bayonets diligently to apply themſelves thereto, for ſupplying ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall be deficient.

And for the encouragement of American manufactures of fire arms and bayonets, *it is farther reſolved*, that this Congreſs will give the preference to, and purchaſe from them, ſo many effective arms and bayonets as can be delivered in a reaſonable time, upon notice given to this Congreſs at its next ſeſſion.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

The Maſſachuſetts Provincial Congreſs, we hear, is adjourned to the 22d day of March next.

We hear from Falmouth, in Caſco Bay, that one day laſt week as four or five men belonging to the Gaſpee (one of the armed cutters on the American ſtation) were attempting to go aſhore in the boat, they were fired at from the veſſel, and one of them killed. They however landed with the dead body, and a jury of inqueſt was ſum-

moned, who brought in their verdict *wilful murder*; upon which the proper civil officers went off with intent to ſecure the murderer, but were not permitted to go on board.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, *in* Georgia, *December* 9, 1774.

"YESTERDAY the inhabitants of Savannah met and choſe deputies to meet in Provincial Congreſs, the deputies of the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts of this province to be choſen before the 18th of next month; on which day they meet, and there is not the leaſt doubt they will adopt every meaſure recommended by the Congreſs, and firmly enter into the aſſociation. You may be aſſured they will on that day alſo elect deputies to meet the Continental or General Congreſs, to be held in Philadelphia, on or about the 10th day of May next. The ſpirit of oppoſition has ſubſided, and moſt of the proteſters againſt the former reſolves came to the poll, and voted for delegates. Two of our back pariſhes, which made the moſt noiſe, are now come over to us. As the Carolina trade was ready to be ſtopped, it immediately leſſened the value of Indian corn one third. When you conſider our local ſituation, and the circumſtance of having as many placemen and publick offices, with their connexions, as the largeſt and moſt populous government on the continent, and thoſe with independent ſalaries from government, add to that the Indian war with which the province was threatened (which is now ſettled) was a ſtrong argument with many why the oppoſition to government ſhould not be made by us, as we had juſt applied home for troops. That difficulty being removed, there is not the leaſt doubt but Georgia will appear among the foremoſt in ſupport of civil and religious liberty. There are large donations of rice collecting for the poor ſufferers in Boſton; and, had we the means of ſending it to them with very little trouble, much more would be collected and ſent. If no opportunity offers ſoon directly to Boſton, it will be ſent to New York or Philadelphia to be diſpoſed of for them."

Extract of a letter from a worthy Gentleman in Kingſton, Jamaica, *Jan.* 1.

"I have taken up this paper, to give you a hint on the ſtate of our Jamaica politicks. I find the many excellent publications ſent hither from the continent have had a wonderful effect in ſoftening the minds of our opponents, enlightening thoſe who were uninſtructed, and confirming the faithful. I claim ſome little merit to myſelf for having tranſmitted thoſe papers, though it is of that inferiour kind which was due to the ſexton who tolled the bell at the church of the late excellent Dr. Sherlock. I have now a choice piece of intelligence for our friends, at which they will be agreably ſurpriſed; The aſſembly of this iſland, by a majority of 16 to 9, have paſſed a memorial to his Majeſty, and have petitioned for a repeal of all the late acts of Parliament reſpecting America. It is ſpirited and judicious, though not expreſſed in the elegant diction which may be found in the papers offered by the Congreſs. You may be indulged with a ſight of it, in the hands of my worthy friend Mr. -----.

P. S. The memorial is to be ſent home by the Grantham packet, which is to ſail the 7th inſtant."

Extract of a letter from London, *to a Gentleman in* New York, *Dec.* 6, 1774.

"Encloſed you have a paper which contains the Lords proteſt againſt the addreſs to the King's ſpeech, which you will no doubt receive by the packet. It is very unuſual to have any *diviſion*, though there is commonly a *debate* on ſuch addreſſes, and ſtill more unuſual for ſuch *diviſion* to be followed with a proteſt. Yeſterday there were ſtrong debates, and a diviſion, in the Houſe of Commons, on their addreſs in anſwer to the ſpeech; which latter, viz. the diviſion, is uncommon on ſuch an occaſion. The courtiers carried their point by a conſiderable majority, but theſe ſteps ſhow plainly that there is a determined reſolution among the patriots here to reſiſt the wicked miniſterial meaſures againſt America. Indeed your cauſe gathers ſtrength in this kingdom every day, for now it is plain, beyond a doubt, that the meaſures taken againſt America are intended finally to ſubvert the liberties of this country; and I make not the leaſt queſtion but the ſword being once drawn againſt you will produce ſomething very like a civil war in this country, in leſs than 12 months.

"The people at preſent do not *feel*, and therefore are quiet, nor can you (when our luxury, riches, and diſſipation, are conſidered) in reaſon expect they ſhould, while you are miniſtering to their pleaſure by ſuch plentiful remittances.

"This day there was a report current that the Congreſs of the ſtates of America had adjourned, having fixed on ſtopping all imports into America from Great Britain the firſt of this month, and all exports from America to Great Britain after the firſt of January. From curioſity, I ſtrolled upon change, and for the firſt time ſaw concern and deep diſtreſs in the face of every American merchant; they ſeemed to think that it was abſolutely neceſſary to apply to Parliament and Adminiſtration to relax and ſettle the American buſineſs on the old footing, as it was at the end of the laſt war, and then things would go on as they ſhould do. This convinced me of the truth of what many have ſaid before, that the merchants will never ſtir till they *feel*, and every one knows that the manufacturers will never take the lead of the merchants.

"If the report of the exports being ſtopped the firſt of January next ſhould prove true, and you add to it a determination of not paying any Britiſh debts till your rights are fully reſtored, I am ſure in leſs than three months you will have as ſtrong a mercantile combination in your favour as there was in the time of the ſtamp act. Artful, deſigning, and wicked men, who never had in truth an honeſt or virtuous feeling in their lives, will pretend to exclaim againſt ſuch a conduct as diſhoneſt; but aſk any of theſe drivellers this queſtion, had any of you in your hand a ſtick belonging to another man, whom you knew, if he could get it into his own, was determined to break your head with it, would you, on the ſtick's being demanded by the right owner, give it up to him?

"Indeed, I am convinced the merchants here will not aſſiſt you till their remittances are ſtopped; but I am afraid of your town, for it is currently ſaid here, and with much confidence, that a good deal of publick money has been put in the hands of a Mr.-----, one of the-----, and ſome of your other great men, in order to buy their influence in favour of miniſterial meaſures, in order to ſecure the province of New York on the ſide of our wicked rulers, and thereby cut off the communication of the other colonies with the New England provinces. But, ſhould theſe great men prove traitors to their country, I hope the yeomanry at large in your province ſet too great a value on your ineſtimable rights and liberties to let any great men cheat you out of them."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

SUNDRY LOTS in the town of *Blandford*, one of which has a good dwelling-houſe upon it, with three rooms below and two above, a good cellar, all convenient outhouſes, and a garden. The others are unimproved, but very good ſituations. Likewiſe a tract of LAND in the county of *Amherſt*, containing 1100 acres. It is exceeding fine tobacco land, and in good order for cropping, with all neceſſary houſes upon it. This land may be ſeen by applying to Mr. *William Lee*, who lives in the county, and the terms made known by applying to Mr. *John Baird*, merchant in *Blandford*, or the ſubſcriber.

4‖ ALEXANDER GORDON.

GOODE's BRIDGE, *Cheſterfield*, *March* 8.

THE noted *Engliſh* horſe JANUS is in great perfection. He ſtands at my houſe, and covers at 5l. the ſeaſon, or 40s. the leap. Mares that go by the ſeaſon ſhall be covered night and morning, provided no other mare interferes. The leap money to be paid at the ſtable door. I have rented a large paſture for the uſe of the mares gratis. I will not be liable for any of the mares that get away. The ſeaſon expires the 15th day of *Auguſt* next.

‖ JOHN GOODE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

LENT to ſome of my acquaintances in this city, *The Country Couſins*, and *The Memoirs of Count de Forbes*. The favour will be gratefully acknowledged, if the perſon, in whoſe poſſeſſion the above mentioned books are, would be ſo obliging as to ſend them to

4‖ WILLIAM DAWSON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

FREDERICKSRBUG, *Feb.* 24, 1775.

HAVING for ſome time eſtabliſhed a manufactory as a SADDLER in all its branches, in the town of *Falmouth*, I find it requiſite to give my perſonal attendance chiefly at that place, and therefore have appointed Mr. *Edward Simpſon*, a perſon of integrity, and a maſter workman, to ſuperintend my ſhop in this town, and hope for the continuance of the favours received of my cuſtomers, either here or at *Falmouth*.----I want a journeyman *well recommended*, who is acquainted with the harneſs branch of my profeſſion; and *I hereby notify* a certain *John Green*, now of this town, who was formerly in my employ, to refrain from deluding and aſſiſting my workmen with horſes in order to remove them from their engagements with me. ‖ RICHARD LEWIS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 27th of *February*, a negro fellow named CUFF, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and his clothing ſuch as field negroes generally have. I imagine he is lurking about Mr. *James Glover's* in *Suſſex*, near *Freeman's* bridge. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Benjamin Marrable*, deceaſed, of *Charles City*. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me, in *Charles City*, ſhall have 20s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

1‖ EDWARD MARRABLE, Adm.

*** I hereby forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing the ſaid fellow.

MARCH 8, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in *November* laſt, a negro fellow named HENRY PERFUME, alias SHARPER, about four feet eight inches high, pitted with the ſmallpox, one of his fore teeth much decayed, and one of his little fingers is crooked. He was tried laſt *March* in *Glouceſter* county for felony, and found guilty, but a pardon was obtained for him by Mr. *Lewis Burwell*; after which he was ſet at liberty, and lived near the courthouſe many months, and I ſuppoſe is lurking about there now, as he has a wife in the neighbourhood. I will give 40s. to any perſon who will deliver him to me, in *Charles City*.

2‖ JOHN EDLOE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Fauquier*, the 25th of *February*, a servant man named JOHN BRUTON, a well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, five feet eight inches high, has short brown hair, full faced, bow-legged, and has a scar on one of his thumbs; had on, when he went away, a blue lappelled duffil jacket, a check shirt, buckskin breeches, cotton leggins, coarse shoes tied with strings, and an old fine hat. He went off on a bay HORSE about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old last summer, branded on the near buttock and shoulder, as well as I remember, HM in a piece. Whoever brings the said servant and horse to me shall have a reward of 50s. or 40s. for the servant only.

1 WILLIAM WITHERS.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a small bay HORSE about ten years old, four feet one inch high, some white hairs in his forehead, is hip-shot, and branded on the near buttock S. Posted, and appraised to 40s. ALEXANDER WATSON.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Feb.* 27, 1775.

OBSERVING, *from a* ROYAL PROCLAMATION *published in the last gazette, that his* MAJESTY *hath been* GRACIOUSLY PLEASED *to authorise the currency of copper money throughout this colony, agreeable to the terms of an act of our General Assembly, I do hereby give notice that such copper money is now ready to be issued in exchange either for gold, silver, or any of the treasury notes. Those who have demands*, properly authenticated, *may receive what proportion they please in copper; but are not obliged to take above 2s. 6d. in any sum above 20s. and not more than 1s. in any sum under 20s.* Constant attendance *will be given at this office every day in the week, except* Sunday, *from eight to one o'clock.*

I must again call upon all such inspectors, clerks, and other collectors, as have not settled their accounts and paid their respective balances due to the treasury. If they fail doing it longer than the next meeting of merchants in April, *they may be assured that I shall prefer regular complaints before* proper authority *against* every delinquent; *and that I shall, moreover, without fail, publish lists of all* defaulters *in the publick gazettes.*

THIS MAY BE RELIED ON.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

IMPORTED some time in *Feb.* 1773, in the *Warwick*, *M'Vey*, from *Glasgow*, a box containing LINENS, *&c.* and a case containing a GUN, both directed for Mr. *Maclaurin Gillies* at *Milner's*, which the Captain says he sent to *Burwell's* ferry. Whoever can give intelligence of the same, to the Printer, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

RUN *away from the subscriber, in* Richmond *town, an* English *indented servant man, named* WILLIAM PARKER, *by trade a blacksmith, but since he has been in* Virginia *has acted as a waiting man. He is 21 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, well made, and of a quick speech; had on, when he made his elopement, a black coat and jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, a round hat bound with velvet, and a brown surtout coat. He carried away sundry ruffled shirts, silk stockings,* &c. *I expect he will attempt to ship himself on board some vessel for* Britain. *All masters of vessels are hereby forewared from carrying away any such person. Whoever secures the said servant in any jail, so that I get him again, shall have 3l. for his trouble.*

ARCHIBALD M'KENDRICK.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a dark brown MARE about twelve years old, thirteen hands high, with a bushy mane and switch tail, but no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

THOMAS SUDDIN.

MANCHESTER, *Feb.* 11, 1775.

THE subscriber intending for *Britain*, by the ensuing fall, proposes to sell the following TRACTS of LAND, *viz.* About 2000 acres in *Bedford* county, lying upon both sides of the north fork of *Otter* river, and *Hurricane* creek, about 100 acres thereof cleared, producing tobacco of a fine quality; there are several houses upon the land, large peach and apple orchards, and a meadow. The land lies well, is a remarkable good place for raising stocks of all kinds, having an excellent range upon the mountains joining it.----- Also another tract of about 300 acres, a mile below the other, which has a grist-mill upon it, lately built, with a stone dam, and a never-failing stream. There are little more improvements upon this tract, but the soil is good, and would make a valuable settlement.-----Likewise a valuable and well known tract of land, in *Hanover* county, called *Half Sink*, on *Chickahominy* river, containing, by a late survey, 667 acres, a great part of which is rich low ground, affording a vast quantity of large white oak timber. The plantation is in good order to work ten hands, has the necessary houses upon it, lately built, and lies eleven miles from *Richmond* town.---- Four lots in the town of *Richmond*, with houses thereon, one or two of which are new, and is the place where Mr. *James Vaughan* formerly kept ordinary. The pasture is fenced with posts and rails, and it would be a suitable place for a tavern, or afford conveniencies for three private families.--- The above lands may be entered upon next fall, and the lots at the expiration of the present year they are rented for. I shall be glad to treat with any person who inclines to purchase.

4 ALEXANDER BAINE.

*** I want to purchase the half acre lot at *Rockey Ridge*, No. 132, drawn to ticket No. 373, in Col. *Byrd's* lottery.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *King George* county, the first of *January* last, a *Dutch* servant man who goes by the name of JOHN OCINHYSER, a baker by trade, about five feet high, dark complexion, short stiff hair cut on the top, black eyes, and bow-legged. He talks broken *English*, and when he speaks it is with a smiling countenance. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat with brass buttons; three waistcoats, one white kersey, another striped with blue and white, and the other a kind of brownish white, much worn, with sleeves; a pair of black everlasting, a pair of black stocking, and a pair of negro cotton breeches; two pair of stockings, one black, the other blue, with a pair of brass carved shoe buckles, and one bound and one macaroni hat. Any person who will bring the said servant to me, in *Falmouth*, shall have 40s. reward, besides what the law allows.

PETER BOWERS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of the subscriber's lot, in *Williamsburg*, on the 23d of *January* last, a bay HORSE about four years old, four feet eight inches high, a star in his forehead, some white on his off hind footlock, has a dull look, thick mane, trots, gallops slow, is low in flesh, branded on the near shoulder A, and on the near buttock W. Whoever brings the said horse to me shall have two dollars reward.

JAMES NICHOLS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a dark brown Steer with some white spots under his belly, and white at the end of his tail, about three years old, and marked with a crop in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 45s.

MOSES SUTHARD.

MARCH 3, 1775.

THE Fredericksburg *Jockey Club are desired to meet on* Saturday *the 11th instant, at which time some matters of consequence will be left to their consideration.*

2 GEORGE WEEDON, Secretary.

To cover this SEASON,

BAY BOLTON, *a full blooded hunter, got by old* Starling *out of a hunter mare. He is a dark bay, seven years old, sixteen hands high, well made and formed. He stands at my plantation, about four miles from* Alexandria, *and will cover mares at thirty shillings the leap, and five shillings to the groom, or three pounds the season, and five shillings to the groom. Many good judges have seen him, and all agree he is as complete a horse as has been imported for this country. His colts have turned out very fine, several having been sold at thirty pounds currency when three months old. Those that choose the season may have good pasturage, and great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.*

4 JOHN CARLYLE.

*** *If any person inclines to purchase my horse, I will sell him after the season, and give reasonable credit.*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN *away from the ship* Elizabeth, *Capt.* Frederick Baker, *lying at* Alexandria, *four sailors*, viz. JAMES ROBB, *born in the north of* England, *about five feet ten inches high, smooth faced, with black hair; had on, or took with him, a suit of blue clothes with a red velvet cape.* WILLIAM TATE, *six feet high, much pitted with the smallpox, and has short curly hair; had on a red waistcoat and trousers.* CHARLES THOMPSON, *about five feet five inches high, a short, thick, well set fellow, smooth faced, with short straight hair.* JOHN FIELD, *about five feet seven inches high, well set, smooth faced, lisps, looks a little asquint, and has brown lank hair tied behind. They carried with them their chests and beddings, and robbed the ship of the hammocks they slept in, and four oars. They also carried with them, from on board the said ship, an indented servant for four years, named* WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *but went amongst the servants and ship's company by the name of* Alick. *He is about 23 years of age, pock marked, speaks much in the* Scotch *accent, has short curly black hair a watch in his pocket, a baker by trade, and will endeavour to pass for a freeman; had on a pepper and salt coloured cloth coat, and leather breeches. It is certain that they went down the river, as they were seen at* Nanjemay, *and will probably endeavour to get on board some ship, or proceed straight to* Norfolk. *All masters are forewarned from taking them on board. They went off in a moses* New England *built boat, the stuff on her looks like turpentine and ochre, and is of a brown colour. She was formerly a tender to a fishing schooner. Whoever apprehends them shall have the above reward, or 40s. for each sailor, or the boat, and 5l. for the servant, with reasonable charges if delivered to the Captain on board the said ship, or for the servant committed to any jail, or delivered to*

4 ROBERT ADAM & Co.

TAKEN up, in *Archer's Hope* creek, two pettiaugers, one two feet ten inches over, and sixteen feet long, with rowlocks for four oars; the other two feet eleven inches over, and twenty four feet four inches long, with rowlocks cut in the sides for four oars. The owners may have them, on proving their property, and applying to JOHN RONE.

*** Who will give good encouragement to one who understands GOING by WATER and is well acquainted with *James* river, and not fond of drink.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Essays, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertisements inserted as usual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.

MARCH 10, 1775. SUPPLEMENT. No. 6.

BOSTON, *February* 20.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

ON reading the account of the battle between the brave Virginians and their ſavage neighbours, it brought to my mind the keen reſentments, and mortifying reflections, that muſt naturally kindle in the breaſts of an experienced general, brave officers, and intrepid ſoldiers, to remember that the profeſſed deſign of Britain, in maintaining ſtanding armies in America, was the *protection* of the colonies, and yet know, at the very moment the noble Virginians were bleeding, dying, and winning the laurels of victory, they were confined, and baſking in their tents, to execute one of the moſt inglorious deſigns that ever diſgraced the name of a Britiſh ſoldier, viz. enſlaving a free province, that has ſupported itſelf more than 150 years againſt her ſavage foes. Theſe reſentments and reflections muſt ſtill increaſe, when they feel and know the irreſiſtible conviction this proceeding will give to every honeſt man in Britain or America, of theſe two facts: Firſt, that the real deſign of keeping a ſtanding army in America was not the protecting, but enſlaving, the colonies; the ſecond thing thus demonſtrated is, that the colonies do not need or deſire protection from the ſtanding armies, but are able and willing to defend themſelves, and therefore they muſt view their ſtay in America as uſeleſs and burthenſome. In this ſituation, it is natural for Americans to imagine the honeſt generous ſouls of the Gentlemen of the army will kindle to ſuch a degree, when their inglorious and baſe employment is compared with that of the virtuous Virginians, gaining the art of war and glory of victory, that they would rather reſign their commiſſions, or lives, than ſuffer the eternal diſgrace of having their names handed down to poſterity, with theſe facts to fully ſome future page, in Britiſh or American ſtory. Can we expect leſs from theſe generous ſpirits, than that they let their corrupt employers know the juſt indignation they feel at this abuſe and diſgrace that is, and will be, fixed eternally on their names, as the dupes of tyranny?

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

NEW YORK, *February* 20.

THE ſhip Beulah, Capt. Buſſell, arrived at the watering-place laſt Thurſday night, in nine weeks from London, but has brought no late news. He ſpoke the ſchooner Byrd, from Virginia for Jamaica, who the day before loſt every thing off her decks in a gale of wind.

Eaſterly winds prevailed ſo much on the coaſt of England, the latter end of November and beginning of December, that ſeveral veſſels from America, that might otherwiſe have been arrived, had not got there the middle of December; which cauſed enſurance to riſe prodigiouſly, inſomuch that 40 per cent. was offered on the ſhip Britannia, from this port for London; ſhe ſailed from hence the beginning of October, but ſprung a leak, put back to Philadelphia, and ſailed again from thence the latter end of October.

Mr. Wales, a member of the Connecticut Aſſembly, with others, are gone, as a committee, to meet a committee from Boſton, to conſult upon the important matters that will come before the General Aſſembly of Connecticut, in the enſuing ſeſſion. It is ſaid that in that Aſſembly a motion will be made, for raiſing, clothing, and paying a large body of provincial troops.

The uncommon open weather that we have had for ſome time paſt has brought down many ſloops from Fiſhkills, Poughkeepſie, &c. inſomuch that the like was ſcarce ever known in America at this ſeaſon; by which means many veſſels have got full loads of wheat, flour, &c. and have ſailed for England, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 25.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Feb.* 18.

The following letter, in anſwer to one wrote by the committee of correſpondence to the committee of Kent county, was read and ordered to be publiſhed.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

DOVER, *Feb* 15.

GENTLEMEN,

WE were this morning favoured with your's of the 13th inſtant, informing us of the purport of a piece of intelligence, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Ledger of Saturday laſt, ſaid to be "an extract of a letter from Kent county on Delaware," very injurious to the publick ſpirit of the inhabitants of this county. We can aſſure you, from the knowledge we have of the ſentiments of the inhabitants, that they have not in the leaſt changed their opinions with reſpect to the important ſubject of diſpute between the mother country and the Britiſh colonies in America, and are as well diſpoſed to make a virtuous ſtand againſt tyranny and oppreſſion, from whatſoever quarter they may threaten us, as the inhabitants of any other of theſe colonies; and that the ſaid extract is a baſe calumny, replete with falſehood, and only deſigned, by the wicked inſidious author, to cauſe diviſions, and excite mutual ſuſpicions and diſtruſt in the minds of Americans, weaken our hands, and prepare the way for an eaſy victory to the enemies of America.

We would, therefore, requeſt the favour of your committee to call upon the printer of the above paper, to diſcover, if he can, the author of this piece of ſlander; and that this letter may be publiſhed in all the Philadelphia newſpapers.

We conclude, Gentlemen, with our grateful acknowledgments to you for your vigilance and care, in endeavouring to guard and preſerve the rights and privileges of America in general.

Signed by order of a full committee for Kent county.

MARK M'CALL, Clerk.

To the committee of correſpondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

We hear that it was determined on Friday night laſt, at a meeting of the owners of goods on board the ſhip Beulah, arrived at New York, that ſhe ſhould return to London with all her goods, agreeable to the reſolves of the Congreſs, and that ſhe ſhould depart in two days after the abovementioned meeting.

We learn from Kingſton, Jamaica, that in a gale of wind, at Montego Bay, on the 8th of January, the brig Betſey, Capt. Yorke, from this port, parted her anchor, drove on a reef of rocks, and is irrecoverably loſt. The ſame evening the Britannia's boat overſet, and one of the people was drowned.

Laſt Wedneſday night, about 8 o'clock, as three men were going quietly along Fourth ſtreet, near Appletree alley, they were inſulted by ſeveral perſons; upon which a quarrel enſued, when one of the injured party was killed on the ſpot, and another ſeverely bruiſed. The body of the deceaſed being examined, it was imagined he died in an apoplectick fit, which was occaſioned by a violent blow he received on the left ſide of his head, and one of his ſides was very much bruiſed. The perſons concerned in this unhappy affair are committed to priſon.

By Capt. Moore, juſt arrived from Charleſtown, we have the following.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Charleſtown, Monday, January 16, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it is the unanimous opinion of this Congreſs, that no action for any debt ſhould be commenced in the court of Common Pleas in this colony, nor any ſuch action depending there, which was commenced ſince laſt September return, be proceeded in, without the conſent of the committee of the pariſh or diſtrict in which the defendant reſides, until it ſhall be otherwiſe determined in Provincial Congreſs. That the ſaid committees reſpectively, or a majority of ſuch of them as ſhall meet (provided they are not leſs than three in the country pariſhes and diſtricts) do, upon application, give permiſſion for the bringing or proceeding on ſuch ſuits, in the following caſes, that is to ſay, where the debtors refuſe to renew their obligations, or to give reaſonable ſecurity, or are juſtly ſuſpected of intentions to leave the province or to defraud their creditors, or where there ſhall appear, to the majority of ſuch committee as aforeſaid, any other reaſonable cauſe for the granting ſuch permiſſion; which committees ſhall meet and ſit on the firſt and third Saturdays in every month, at twelve o'clock at noon, in the country, or oftener, if it ſhall be found neceſſary, for the purpoſe of hearing and determining on ſuch applications. That ſeizures and ſales, upon mortgages, ſhall be conſidered on the ſame footing as actions for debt. That it be recommended to the committees for each pariſh and diſtrict that they uſe their beſt endeavours to prevent any debtors removing their effects out of the province, without the knowledge and conſent of their creditors. That the Congreſs will indemnify the committees for ſo doing. And that no ſummons ſhould be iſſued by any magiſtrate, in ſmall and mean cauſes, without the like conſent.

Reſolved, that any eleven members of the committee for Charleſtown, aſſembled together, be a ſufficient number to receive and determine upon applications relative to law proceſſes there.

Jan. 17. *Reſolved*, that a ſtrict conformity to the reſolves of this Congreſs be recommended to the Gentlemen of the law who practiſe in the country, as well as in the town, in regard to the iſſuing of writs, and proceeding on ſuits and mortgages.

A true copy from the journals.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

On the 24th inſtant the Provincial Congreſs, which met here on Wedneſday the 11th of this month, adjourned. The Hon. Henry Middleton, Eſq; Thomas Lynch, Eſq; Chriſtopher Gadſden, Eſq; John Rutledge, Eſq; and Edward Rutledge, Eſq; the deputies from this province at the Congreſs holden in Philadelphia in September and October laſt, are elected deputies from this province to attend the Congreſs to be holden in the ſaid city on the 10th of May next.

NEWBERN, *February* 10.

HIS Excellency the Governour has been pleaſed to appoint Archibald Nielſon, Eſq; Auditor General of this province, in the room of Iſaac Edwards, Eſq; deceaſed.

A few days ſince, the moſt daring robbery was committed in this county that has perhaps been perpetrated in America. In the evening, two men came to the houſe of Mr. John Foy, a wealthy planter, who lives on the main road about eight miles above this town. They lodged with Mr. Foy that night, and in the morning, after breakfaſt, gave him a bill to change, in order to pay him their reckoning; but as Mr. Foy went into his room, where his money was, they both followed him, pre-

ſented their rifles (which they had with them) to his breaſt, and demanded his money inſtantly. Mr. Foy endeavoured to parley a little with them, on the rectitude of ſuch an unreaſonable requeſt; but on finding inſtant death was his doom on refuſal, he gave them 750l. in caſh and paper bills; they then moſt audaciouſly upbraided Mr. Foy with his penury, took his beſt horſe, and ſome of his clothes, and rode off about 8 o'clock in the morning. People were paſſing the road which goes through the yard, at the inſtant they were committing the robbery. They are thought to be part of a gang of villains that inhabit the back parts of the province, who have long been engaged in the iniquitous traffick of horſe-ſtealing.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 10.

THIS day the libel, exhibited againſt the ſchooner Wray galley, laden with 84 hogſheads of tobacco, by Henry Collins, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's armed ſchooner Magdalen, came on to be heard in the court of Admiralty. The cauſe of ſeizure alledged was a ſuppoſed violation of an act of Parliament, in not having given bond, before any tobacco had been taken on board, that the ſame ſhould be unladen in Great Britain, the town of Berwick upon Tweed, or ſome Britiſh plantation. Upon conſideration of the arguments, the Judge determined that no country cruft was required to give ſuch bond; and therefore, the libelled veſſel being in that predicament, was acquitted. The proſecutor has entered an appeal; and, probable cauſe of ſeizure being certified, the reſpondents were ordered to pay coſts.

By Captain Hatch, from Boſton, we learn that Enſign Halkinſhaw, belonging to one of the regiments quartered in that town, having lately inſulted the watch, was bound over to his good behaviour; but having committed a miſdemeanor ſince, by cutting a young man's arm, the General allowed him only a ſhort time to ſell his commiſſion, and he is now in cuſtody, to take his trial.

By a proclamation of Governour Martin's, in the North Carolina gazette of the 19th ult. there is the following information. That a certain Richard Henderſon, late of Granville county, in that province, confederating with divers other perſons, had, in open violation of his Majeſty's royal proclamation, and of an act of the General Aſſembly, entered into treaty with ſome Cherokee Indians for the purchaſe and ceſſion of a very large tract of country, by ſome reputed to be 200 miles ſquare, by others 300 miles, and ſaid to be part of the hunting grounds of the Cherokee nation, and actually compriſed within the limits of the colony of Virginia and the royal grant to the right Hon. the Earl Granville: That ſuch a daring, unjuſt, and unwarrantable proceeding, is of a moſt alarming and dangerous tendency to the peace and welfare of that province and the colony of Virginia, inaſmuch as it is repreſented that the ſaid Richard Henderſon, and his confederates, have conditioned to pay the Indians, for the ceſſion of the ſaid land, a conſiderable quantity of *gunpowder*, whereby they will be furniſhed with the means of annoying his Majeſty's ſubjects in that and the neighbouring colonies; and that he has alſo invited many *debtors*, and other perſons in *deſperate circumſtances*, to deſert the province, and become ſettlers on the ſaid lands, to the great injury of creditors: That it is to be apprehended, if the ſaid Richard Henderſon is ſuffered to proceed in his unwarrantable and lawleſs undertaking a ſettlement may be formed that will become an aſylum to the moſt abandoned fugitives from the ſeveral colonies, to the great moleſtation and injury of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

The Blandford, Troop, from Philadelphia, is arrived in James River.

Marriages.] DAVID COPELAND, Eſq; of Cumberland, to Miſs NANCY HARRISON, ſecond daughter of Benjamin Harriſon, Eſq; of Berkeley.

Mr. PURDIE,

REAL patriotiſm is a virtue of that exalted nature which will induce individuals to ſet aſide every private advantage, when ſuch happens to claſh with the intereſts of the community. "Our duty "to our country (ſaid a patriotick ora-"tor in the Houſe of Commons) is like "our duty to God; after we have done "every thing for it, we have ſtill done "too little." Conſidering patriotiſm in this light, we ſhould naturally expect to find it earneſt to promote every ſcheme calculated for the publick benefit, and ready to make a ſacrifice of every lucrative conſideration, if it is rendered neceſſary.

The SALT SCHEME, with which the publick was made acquainted in Auguſt laſt, is evidently of the above nature. Not a doubt with regard to the practicability of making ſalt in Virginia can remain, as the fact has been clearly demonſtrated by repeated experiments, attended with the moſt ſucceſsful iſſue; yet, extraordinary as it may appear, it has met with every diſcouragement that the moſt airy, ill conceived, and ill digeſted project, could have been expoſed to.

After Mr. TAIT was flattered with the thoughts of meeting with all poſſible aſſiſtance from the ſeveral counties where his plan had been promulgated, he was reduced, after remaining in anxious ſuſpenſe for ſeveral months, to the diſappointment of ſeeing his offers to ſerve the colony overlooked. The money that has been paid in to the Treaſurer, on this occaſion, I am told, amounts to a ſum too trifling to be named. It is not my deſign to aſcribe this to a deficiency of patriotiſm amongſt the people; ſuch a conjucture cannot, by any means, be reconciled to that publick ſpirit which animates this extenſive country: The backwardneſs ſhewn in advancing the ſalt ſcheme, therefore, appears the more extraordinary.

In conſequence of its cold reception from the publick, the plan for eſtabliſhing a ſalt-work, was in a moſt forlorn ſituation, when a few Gentlemen reſolved to form themſelves into a company, and forward the work which ſeemed to promiſe ſo many beneficial effects to their country; this accordingly is brought about. It remains only to fix upon a ſpot to carry on the works at; this alſo is accompliſhed. And now matters wore a moſt favourable aſpect, when the ſcheme is a ſecond time retarded.

The company had made choice of a tract of land, the property of a Gentleman who had expreſſed for ſome time an inclination to ſell it; and it was not doubted but he would give the preference in this caſe to the partnerſhip entered into for eſtabliſhing a ſalt work. Accordingly, when the company made application to him, he very readily came into the terms they offered for the land, and every thing to the neceſſary writings is concluded upon; but when a ſubſcribing hand was to be put to the buſineſs, the proprietor of the land (in the courſe of an hour) had altered his mind, and thought proper to decline it.

In order, Sir, to account for the proprietor's extraordinary conduct, it is neceſſary to inform you, that he was not made acquainted with the intention of the company in purchaſing the land till after he had agreed to their terms. But ſhould it not, Sir (as it afforded him an opportunity to ſerve his country) have been a ſuperiour inducement with him to part with it? Surely! however, it operated very differently; for it ſuggeſted to him (and I think the concluſion is inevitable) the deſign of making the moſt of his land on this occaſion, well knowing that its vicinity to the ſea, and the great quantity of wood on it, rendered it by far the moſt convenient ſpot in the country for the company's undertaking.

But the Gentleman is diſappointed in his expectations. Diſcouraged, I ſuppoſe, by this early obſtruction towards a completion of their plan, the partnerſhip is diſſolved; and the unfortunate ſalt ſcheme, devoted to neglect, is again relinquiſhed, though it is to be hoped that Gentlemen of weight in the colony will take it into conſideration, and render it all the aſſiſtance its utility ſeems ſo highly to merit.

I have been informed, Sir, that the Gentleman who has been the cauſe of the ſalt ſcheme's miſcarrying is extremely ſolicitous to be diſtinguiſhed for a patriot. If your readers think that a perſon who could behave in the manner related above is entitled to that appellation, it ſurely may be allowed me to exclaim, with *Correggio* (though you muſt obſerve I never had a pencil in my hand) "and I alſo am a painter." I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

PROBUS.

Mr. PURDIE,

WERE not the merits and event of the diſpute between the Treaſurer and Mr. Henley really indifferent to my hopes or fears, you would have remained unaddreſſed by me, becauſe ſtrictures on the virulence and impropricties of one party moſt commonly imply an adoption of the cauſe of the other.

Give me leave then, as a friend to decency and ſociety, with humble deference to conceive, that though invectives may be deemed lawful modes of repriſal againſt an adverſary, with whom the uſe of ſuch weapons commenced, thoſe ſchemes of conduct which conſcience abhors, and his own moral agency might have ſuppreſſed, are the only proper ſubjects for ſuch purpoſes. General approbation of the father reflects, in ordinary life, a degree of eſteem and imagined worth on the ſon, not only from a preſumption that an education, flowing from a virtuous heart, forms the pupil to the ſame ſtandard, or, becauſe the pattern at home, propoſed to his imitation, in a ſyſtem of virtuous manners, crowned with the acquiſition of a good name, by inſpiring, gains the credit of having been ſucceſsfully copied; but alſo, becauſe the publick wiſhes to render the objects of its favour ſtill happier, by extending its applauſe to their near and intereſting connections. Farther, to common ſenſe and charity I appeal, whether the converſe of ſuch reaſoning be ſeaſible? Yet, for a moment, let it be otherwiſe: A bad parent produces a bad child, and a perverſe exemplar an image like unto itſelf, as often as the contrary produces the contrary; but does not the conceſſion become untenable, when poſitive merit, and a ſeries of laudable actions, are confronted with it, when the whole tenour of life evinces an adherence to thoſe paths which no wiſe man ever diſdained to tread? Again, is it not a victory, a triumph over corrupt inſtruction, to counteract it by ſelf-taught virtue?

Believe me, Sir, it is an impolitick thruſt thus to aim at the vitals of an enemy. It carries the marks of deſperate rancour and revenge in the offenſive, and innocence beyond the reach of malice in the defenſive ſide, thus induſtriouſly, though wretchedly, to winnow the character of one, in order to ſtigmatiſe that of another; nay, it detaches thoſe from the ſide of the aggreſſor, who, as to other points in contention, might poſſibly have enliſted with him.

The application of what has been ſaid above will appear by reference to a ſhort piece in the 5th column of Pinkney's laſt gazette. The fact, there obſcurely hinted at, I know not the truth of; but, though I ſhould acknowledge the certainty of it, I diſapprove of, I condemn, I execrate the unnatural idea, and experiment, of calling the manes of a father from their reſt, that they may become an engine of harraſſment to his ſon.

NEUTER.